

## 3,000 Germans Attack French; Lose Heavily

Allied Force Gains Upper Hand With Aid of Tank Charge; Assault Was Well Planned by the Teutons

### Serious Looting Feared

Poles Declared Preparing to Devastate Country as They Give Up Control

OPPELN, June 2 (By The Associated Press).—French soldiers forming the garrison of Beuthen, a city in southeastern Silesia near the old Polish frontier, have been attacked by forces organized by the German inhabitants of the town. Reports state the Germans in the fighting numbered 3,000. The French have used tanks in charging on the Germans and are said to have gained the upper hand in the battle. There have been many German casualties, it is reported, but the French have not suffered losses. The situation at Beuthen is complicated by the presence of Polish insurgents around the city. The Poles began a fight with Germans in the outskirts of the town on Sunday, and when the French were attacked the Poles rushed men to their assistance. Reports from Beuthen are entirely clear, but it would appear that the French commander refused the proffered aid, as it is said the French are holding the Poles from entering the town.

**German Attack Planned**  
The attack by the Germans on the French is said to have been well planned. Telegraph and telephone wires between the French headquarters and the barracks were cut, sentries were driven back and the headquarters detachment was surrounded. Tanks were rushed to the scene, and the Germans, who were armed with pistols, attempted to capture the machines, but were repulsed and were driven into adjacent buildings, from the windows of which a hot fire was opened. The tanks charged on the buildings, firing volleys through the doors and windows. The industrial situation in Upper Silesia, with the exception of the Myslowitz district, is said to be chaotic. Coal that has been mined is lying at the pit mouths, owing to the lack of railroad service, and lead and zinc mines have been closed.

Germans and Poles have been engaged in a battle near Gross-Strehlitz, east of the Oder River and south of Oppeln. The Germans have attacked the Poles and have forced the insurgents to withdraw from strong positions.

### German Dead Removed

German dead and wounded have been removed from the scene of this fight, which took place at Posnowitz, about five miles west of Gross-Strehlitz, and were taken to Krappitz, a town on the west bank of the Oder. When farm wagons loaded with German dead were ordered Krappitz the populace was so excited that Baron von Pless, commander of German volunteer organizations there, had difficulty in controlling the temper of his officers.

Women began volunteering last night for service at the front and declared they were ready to take the places of men who were killed. A number of women, wearing men's clothing, are driving wagons and automobiles, some of them carrying army revolvers in their belts. The Germans are sending every man possessing any sort of weapon to the Posnowitz front.

Advices received here state the Germans in control of the city of Gleiwitz, about ten miles northwest of Beuthen, have mined the town and will wreck it if the Poles should attempt to capture the place. Members of the Black Watch, constituting a part of the British forces sent into Silesia, have reached Stubendorf, about six miles northeast of Gross-Strehlitz, and Polish sentries are on duty only a short distance away. French soldiers are in undisputed possession of Gross-Strehlitz.

It is said in German circles here that reports have been received to the effect that orders have been issued by the Poles to destroy everything as they retreat should the British advance. Allied officials have received advices indicating the probability of considerable lawlessness and looting in the next few days, since the Poles are losing control of the situation. The Germans informed the British that as soon as the Allied advance began German protective organizations, which have been secretly organized in towns in the territory occupied by the Poles, would go into action and would attempt to prevent the destruction of property. These organizations are armed only with revolvers, but it is declared they will secure arms from the Poles who are killed or made prisoners.

General Lerond, head of the Inter-

Allied Commission for Upper Silesia, has been recalled. It is unofficially reported here.

## Japan May Yield Yap Cable to U. S., But Keep Mandate

Reported Offer Called Virtual Internationalization; Will Insist on Claims Under New Chinese Pact

TOKIO, June 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Hochi Shimbun says today it has reason to believe Japan has proposed to give the United States the Yap-Guam cable, with the privilege of control of the line to the island of Yap. While Japan intends to keep the mandate, the newspaper says, she considers this to be virtual internationalization. The parliamentary committee of the Kensei-kai, or Opposition party, published a statement today, saying that Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, in receiving the members of the committee yesterday said Japan did not claim the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the Chinese consortium, but had insisted on assurance of protection to Japan's economic and general defense of the island, to which the powers had consented. The committee asked what Japan would do if these claims were not granted. The Foreign Minister expressed confidence that the United States and Great Britain would observe the spirit of the agreement. Asked if Japan should insist to the last on the Yap mandate and what was the government's policy, Viscount Uchida said:

"Of course Japan will adhere to the mandate, but we are negotiating in Washington concerning the disposition of the Yap cables. He added that the time for the evacuation of Siberia had not arrived. "Is Japan endeavoring to have China open negotiations for the restoration of the cables by adopting a new policy?" the Foreign Minister was asked.

"No," he replied. "No negotiations have been opened by the two governments."

### Mrs. Gwathmey Seeks to Enjoin Divorce Action

Mrs. Isabelle C. Gwathmey, who has pending in the Supreme Court an action to compel her husband, Archibald B. Gwathmey Jr., to account for a \$97,000 stock account which she had with his brokerage firm of A. B. Gwathmey & Co., applied to the court yesterday for an injunction restraining Mr. Gwathmey from prosecuting a suit for divorce which he has brought in Monroe County, Fla.

Mrs. Gwathmey has brought his action on the ground of desertion. His wife, from whom he has been living apart under a separation agreement, alleged his purpose was to affect her standing as his wife and also her property rights.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwathmey were married in 1895. From 1916 to September 20, 1919, they lived at 40 West Seventy-second Street, an apartment house owned by Mr. Gwathmey's father, Mrs. Gwathmey said her husband abandoned her without cause. Thereupon she was dispossessed from her apartment by Mr. Gwathmey's father.

Mr. Gwathmey, on May 3 last, received by mail a summons in the Florida divorce action. She says that one of four remedies is open to her—to go to Florida and contest the jurisdiction of the courts of that state; allow her husband to obtain a judgment in Florida and then have it set aside in New York; go to New York and have the case tried on its merits, or proceed, as she has, to enjoin Mr. Gwathmey from prosecuting his action. She denounces as fraudulent the broker's claim of residence in Florida, but says she cannot afford to go there and fight the case, her only income being \$3,200 a year from property of her husband.

### Inquiry Into Child's Death

The Department of Health refused yesterday to grant a permit for the cremation of the body of four-year-old Martha Isabelle De Groff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward De Groff, of 80 Crescent Avenue, of New Brighton, S. I., pending an autopsy and investigation of her death by Dr. George Moro, Medical Examiner for Richmond, and District Attorney Joseph Molloy. The child died Wednesday from diphtheria, it is said. Dr. William Wilkinson, of New Brighton, who was called a few hours before her death, refused to sign a death certificate. He said that the girl's parents, who are Christian Scientists, had diagnosed the case as mumps and that the child had been under the care of a Christian Science healer whom they had called.

## Press Upholds Wirth Plan to Pay Indemnity

Indications Are Chancellor Will Maintain Majority in Reichstag and Present Cabinet Will Survive

People's Party to Help Application of Tax Program Is Expected to Bring About a Real Contest

By Wireless to The Tribune  
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BERLIN, June 1.—Virtually the entire Berlin press, including the most conservative papers, receive sympathetically the government program outlined in the Reichstag yesterday by Chancellor Wirth. The conservatives, while refraining from direct comment, particularly as far as the taxation features of the government's program are concerned, review the whole pronouncement in an attitude of watchful waiting.

The real attitude of the various parties toward Dr. Wirth's program will be disclosed at the forthcoming party conventions, which will determine whether the Chancellor's Cabinet is to live or die. Thus far the indications are that he will eventually be able to command a majority in the Reichstag. A three-day discussion of the Chancellor's speech began in the Reichstag this afternoon, after the party leaders had held preliminary caucuses to discuss their general point of view.

### Coalition Support Assured

Chancellor Wirth can, of course, count on the support of the coalition parties, but they in themselves do not have quite a majority and the government's problem is to find some support from other parties, particularly from the People's party and the Independent Socialists. The Democrats already have put out feelers to the People's party in this regard. The People's party, although it opposed the acceptance of the Allied reparations ultimatum, is now in favor of carrying out the terms of the ultimatum. The party put itself in a bad light by fighting the ultimatum and does not relish being kept out of the government now, because it is thus deprived of direct influence on the government's tax program, which concerns the party's vital interest. There is a strong likelihood, therefore, that the People's party will be willing to meet Dr. Wirth half way.

The attitude of party leaders is expected to be brought out in the Reichstag debate. The Independents probably will join in expressing general approval of Chancellor Wirth's program.

A real contest is expected over the practical application of the taxation program when the general outlines of the new tax measures designed to meet the reparations demands come to be translated into legislation. This program consists of a broader and more efficient utilization of present taxes, the collection of which, Dr. Wirth said, had vastly improved in the last two months.

### Comment Offered by Press

The Berliner Tageblatt, commenting on the situation, says: "The Chancellor's speech as a whole implies a call to action and a readiness to make Germany strong enough through hard work for generations. The question is, will the parties give him the necessary cooperation? There are people who do not predict a long life for the Cabinet. Its debut was not bad, but decisive action is still ahead of us."

Germany, the Chancellor's organ, pleading for the cooperation of all parties, addresses the Conservatives particularly: "There is an inclination to mock the idea that Germany must make as high sacrifices for the restoration of her liberty and independence as she did in the war itself under the iron pressure of terrible necessity. Then both life and property were sacrificed. If those circles, which in the war considered their great sacrifices self-evident, are to-day inclined to oppose them, they are out of tune with the principles of consistency and the spirit of patriotism." Vorwärts says that the debates beginning to-day will indicate more than the Chancellor's speech whether the government is really in earnest in its desire to get results. It calls on the Independent Socialists to cooperate with the majority party in protecting the masses against a possible unequal share in the forthcoming tax burden. The Boersen Zeitung praises the spirit of the Chancellor's speech and urges the cooperation of all parties in supporting it. The newspaper, however, criticizes the withholding of judgment on the probability of the Chan-

cellor's success until after the party conventions.

### Temps Charges Germany Seeks to Divide Allies

Believes Dr. Wirth Is Sincere, but Declares Berlin Continues Bid for Support of Britain

Special Cable to The Tribune  
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PARIS, June 2.—The semi-official Temps, discussing to-night the German government's program as laid down in the Reichstag by Chancellor Wirth, summarizes French opinion when it says that Dr. Wirth is outwardly sincere in all questions on which the Allies are in accord, but he is still grasping at the hope of playing one of the Allied powers against another. "Despite the fact that she has a new government," the newspaper says, "Germany continues to lay down the policy she has practiced constantly since the armistice of giving in on points on which England and France are in agreement and fighting for points on which England's views are contrary to ours. It is a policy which has already engendered many a crisis in Europe with profit to Germany."

Le Temps thinks that Dr. Wirth's demand that Silesia be awarded to Germany, as well as the evacuation of the Allies of the customs district on the Rhine, are prolonged. If Germany cannot find a way to live on good terms with Poland, then Germany's interests will suffer more than if she lost the whole of Silesia in the same manner.

"Concerning Silesia," the newspaper says, "France only wishes two legitimate things—peace and the equitable division of the area in accordance with the results of the plebiscite. As far as we know, Chancellor Wirth has not ordered General Hoerster to cease his attacks on the Poles, although he pleads that the whole of Upper Silesia should revert to Germany. The Chancellor can achieve no results speaking in the voice of the discord and war in Silesia in the same manner and with the same misguided policy that precipitated Germany into the World War that she lost."

Le Journal des Debats regards Chancellor Wirth's promises as possibly sincere, but points out that, as he speaks for an unstable minority, his promises are of doubtful value.

### U. S. to Resist Paying For Seized German Ships

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, June 2.—Vigorous resistance will be made by this government to any step that might be taken by the Allied Reparations Commission toward pressing a claim against the United States for the German ships seized during the war. It became known today from official sources.

Thus far no intimation has been received by the State Department from American observers abroad that the Reparations Commission is contemplating such a step, except the dispatch from Paris to-day, which said that the commission had been instructed to consider the seizure of German ships. The Reparations Commission, if the actual demand is made, however, Roland W. Boyden, the American member on the commission, will be instructed to inform the commission that the title of the United States in these vessels is clear and that no claim can stand against this government for any sum resulting from the seizure of the vessels.

Under specific authority from Congress, former President Wilson caused to be seized approximately 300,000 tons of German shipping held in American ports. Included in the vessels were the Vaterland, afterward known as the Leviathan and other ships which formerly were the pride of the German merchant marine.

### Another German Sentenced

LEIPZIG, June 2.—The high court in session here engaged in the trial of Germans accused of offenses committed during the war imposed sentence today on Sergeant Neumann, accused of ill-treating British prisoners in a German camp. Sergeant Neumann was given a term of six months' imprisonment.

## Needs 10 Years To Make Russia Red, Says Lenin

Conversion Will Come Only When Electrification of Railroads Becomes General, Statement Asserts

### State Control of Capital

Would Aid Peasants by Exchanging Stocks in Factories for Raw Goods

By Wireless to The Tribune  
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BERLIN, June 2.—Premier Lenin of Russia clings to the hope that Bolshevism will somehow survive, despite its acknowledged failure to date. In a statement in a new Petrograd newspaper, The Red News, a copy of which has reached the Tribune correspondent here, the Soviet leader, however, concedes:

"Capitalism in a certain measure is inevitable."

Painting a gloomy picture of the field he has had to work with Lenin asks: "Is it possible to conceive a direct transition out of these states to socialism? The regions southward along the Don and Volga and northward toward Volozha and eastward about Omsk have a marked patriarchal state life of semi-barbarism and actual savagery. A similar situation is found in the rural backgrounds of the rest of Russia."

"It is possible to convert them to socialism to a certain extent, but only when the electrification of the railroads has become widespread. But this condition cannot be realized within the next ten years."

### State Control Over Capital

Lenin's recipe for Russia now provides for electrification, state capitalism and the dictatorship of the Communist party. He completely endorses the plan proposed by Rykoff, president of the Moscow All-Russian Economic Council, for the reversion of certain Russian factories from government ownership to private ownership, particularly those employing 300 or fewer persons. But although Lenin favors, or submits to, the reversion of certain into Russian life, he thinks it should be tempered with as much state control as the Soviet government seems necessary. In an effort to avoid the appearance of changing horses in mid-stream Lenin continues:

"The basic principles of our economy remain unaltered. A very great number of our poor peasants have turned middle class and all properties elements have been greatly augmented, while in the civil war of 1918 and 1919 there was a badly disorganized country."

### Must Better Peasants' Condition

"To this has been added the poor harvest of 1920, marked by a complete lack of stock feed and a decrease of livestock and additional disorganization of the transport industry. The sum total of the political situation in the spring of 1921 is such as requires immediate results and the most extraordinary measures for the improvement of the condition of peasants engaged in the country's productive capacities."

"The best and most correct policy would be to give a small percentage of all products out of the stocks of the large socialist factories in exchange for bread and raw materials. This has been our policy from the beginning. But we are unable to supply these products and will be unable to do so until we complete at least the first phase of the electrification of the country."

"On the other hand, to try to prohibit or stand in the way of development of private exchange—in the way of free trade or capitalism—would be a silly, suicidal policy for any party."

"Our last possible and only reason-

able policy is not to try to prohibit or hinder the development of capitalism but to try to direct it in the channel of state capitalism. The most simple means whereby the Soviet government is going to do this is by way of co-operation. Co-operation under the present conditions in Russia will mean the liberty and legalization of capitalism."

"To shut one's eyes to this self-evident truth would be foolishness."

"A third form of state capitalism is that wherein the state invites the co-operation of the capitalist as a tradesman, paying him a definite percentage for selling the state's products and for buying up products from the small private producer. The fourth form is that wherein the state rents out for exploitation to private capitalists rural and industrial establishments belonging to the state."

### Soviet Massing Troops As Rebel Army Grows

Overthrow of Bolshevik Regime at Vladivostok Regarded as a Significant Development

TOKIO, June 2 (By The Associated Press).—Opinion in the Russian colony here regards the recent political overturn at Vladivostok as a significant anti-Bolshevik movement. Fear is expressed among the Russians, however, that the arrival of General Semenov, who has announced his intention of proceeding to Vladivostok, will create dissensions among the anti-Bolshevik elements. M. Merkuloff, it is learned, has telegraphed General Semenov asking him to keep away.

The members of the former Vladivostok government, it is reported, have departed for Harbin, with a Japanese bodyguard. A Bolshevik force is said to be concentrating at Iman, in the coast province. Thirty-five miles to the south of the Bolsheviks is a detachment of the Kappell forces under command of General Smolin. The Bolsheviks also are reported to be gathering at Skotova, where they have been joined by sympathizers from Vladivostok and elsewhere. It is reported, on the other hand, that part of the garrison at Khabarovsk has revolted and joined the Kappell forces and that similar movements have taken place in the Blagovestchensk region.

Advices from Chita to-day state that James F. Abbott, commercial attaché, and Major W. J. Davis, military attaché, of the American Embassy in Tokio, who are visiting headquarters in Chita, had a lengthy conference with A. T. Krasnotchev, Foreign Minister of the Far Eastern Republic, on May 22.

According to the Nichi Nichi's Harbin correspondent, M. Lipoff, Finance Minister in the Far Eastern republic, told Mr. Abbott that the establishment of a stable government in the Far East would be impossible without the assistance of the United States and recognition by Japan and China. As a result of the overthrow of the Vladivostok administration, the Chita government has placed the Amur railroad under military control and has issued an order for mobilization of its forces, including the Trans-Baikai Cossacks.

## Irish Attempt to Blow Up Warship In Cork Drydock

Yard Employees Paid Off on 20 Minutes' Notice After Explosion Damages British Destroyer at Night

CORK, June 2.—Republicans attempted last night to blow up a British destroyer which was undergoing repairs in the Haul Bowline dockyard. The destroyer was slightly damaged. In consequence of the explosion all the dockyard employees were paid off today on twenty minutes' notice.

### Senate Confirms Schurman's Nomination to Peking Post

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The nomination of Jacob Gould Schurman, of New York, to be Minister to China, was confirmed late to-day by the Senate.

Wallace R. Farrington, of Honolulu, Hawaii, publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, was nominated to-day by President Harding to be Governor of Hawaii, succeeding George J. McCarthy, resigned.

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Fires Opposite Waldorf Jam Traffic on Avenue

Traffic on Fifth Avenue was frozen into immobility by the shriek and clamor of fire engines twice last night, a little after 8 o'clock.

The first fire was at 23 West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in Fried's hair shop. The fire, a few minutes later, was discovered in the coat and suit factory of A. Schwartz & Co., 20 West Thirty-third Street, across the way from the same hotel.

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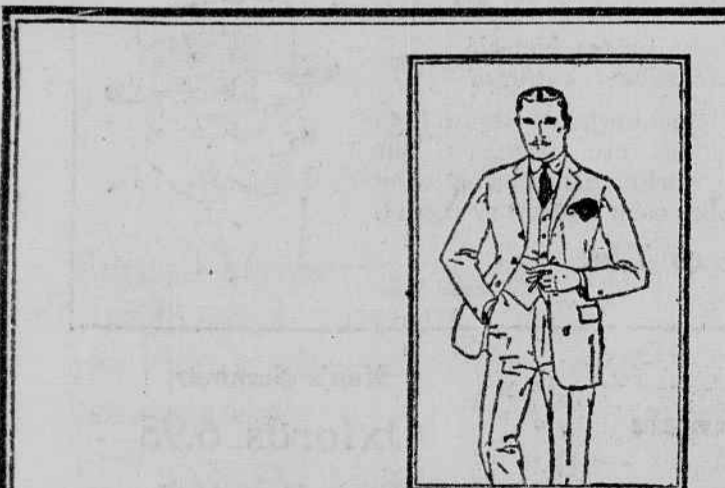
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